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He That Runs May Read.

The suddenness with which the Democratic party has been thrown from power may have devod consciouaness and shaken reason: but it is time that the mental faculties should return. A severe blow sometimes sobers a drunken man. If any misapprehengion still exists as to the cause which ejected CLEVELAND from the White House and placed Harrison in it, that misapprehension should be dispelled.

Fortunately it is not difficult to interpret the result, or to locate the responsibility. When Mr. CARLIBLE was first elected Speaker in 1883, we had a majority of seventythree in the popular branch of Congress. By an injudicious arrangement of the committees and the dominance given to certain baneful elements, that majority was reduced at the next election to forty. Two years later it was reduced to fifteen, and now it determined has the revolt against the free trade element become that the Republicans have secured a majority in both Houses of Congress and elected their President.

To maintain that the causes which led to these disastrous results are now obscure to any ordinary observer of political affairs, is to deny him intelligence and discernment. The causes being so clear that they cannot be misunderstood, it becomes a duty for the masses of the party to remove them and apply the remedy as speedily as possible.

The policy of the Democracy as established by JEFFERSON, MADISON, and MONROE WAS that of favor to a protective tariff and hostility to an internal revenue. The latter was regarded as an inquisitorial and oppressive tax, contrary to the genius of our institutions, and justifiable only in time of war, when the necessities of the Treasury may require it. The first tax of the kind was imposed to meet the expenses incurred by the revolution, and it was abolished as soon as the Democratic party acquired ascendancy under Jefferson. The second was imposed during the war of 1812, and was repealed under Monroe as quickly as the requirements of the Government could permit. The present tax was levied in the beginning of the civil war. As the record shows, it was opposed by nearly every Democrat in Congress.

revenue derived from it has been an injury and a source of financial danger and embarrassment, Mr. Carlisle and his followers have insisted, during his three terms as Speaker, upon maintaining it in the face of the platforms and traditions of the party. They have reversed the policy of the party from a position in favor of a protective tariff and | tell him of the honor in store for him. So against an internal revenue tax, to that of hostility to a protective tariff and in favor of internal revenue. Though disastrously beaten at the last election upon the issue the President's speech that have escaped they had raised, they persistently held to other listeners and observers: their blundering tactics during the session. and refused to permit the House to repeal the tobacco tax, though it was demanded by twothirds of Congress and three-fourths of the

Under these conditions, the interests of the Democracy imperatively demand a change of leadership. As long as we persist in our blunders, we must expect our disasters to be repeated. If there is any one fact which stands out clearly amid the wreck and ruin that have been wrought, it is that the American people mean to adhere to the protective tariff, and to sweep from existence the entire internal revenue system. The one must stay and the other must go. It is folly to deny that this purpose is fixed in the American mind; and if the Democratle party is ever to regain power, it must return to its old doctrines and adjust its platforms and its leadership in harmony with the manifest will of the masses.

About the New Up-town Parks.

Some acrimonious comment has appeared concerning the proposition of Senator Ives for the enactment of a law authorizing a change in the boundary lines of the new parks and empowering the lease or sale of a portion of the area which has been acquired for them in the new wards at the expense of some nine millions of dollars. The provisions of the bill have been assailed with ardor and vehemence, and with more excitement than would seem to be necessary in regard to a measure which has yet to be considered by the Committee on Cities, to which it has been referred by the Legislature, which must vote upon its provisions, and by the Governor, who, it is quite certain, will give It a patient and intelligent examination before allowing it to become a law.

It seems to be accepted in many quarters as a rict not possible to controvert that the Commissioners intrusted with the duty of locating the new parks were possessed of such enlightened and exclusive knowledge as to make it an act of gross hardthood to question any of their conclusions. But the text of their official report, filed in 1884, shows that they entertained views of a poetic and fanciful rather than a practical character Just listen for a moment to their flowery discuisition on the Prater of Vienna:

"Over the surface, whether on the green sward of through its woods and groves, the people are free to roam
as they please. Its 1,500 acres are divided into grand drives that in favorable weather are crowded with all kinds of vehicles and all classes of people, apparently no distinction being made on account of rank or position; and broad meadows and shady groves which are thronged with visitors, who find both pleasure and refreshment in the numerous restaurants, cafes, theatres, cuses, howling alleys, shooting galleries, gymnasiums,

Or take a more general passage of this high-flown and fantastic report:

"It is no wonder that the Greeks and Romans peopled their woods and hills and aircams with gregarious deities. That was their made of accounting for the in-Chence nature exercises over man, for the elevation is imparts to his thoughts, the wings it lends to his imstuff, but even while doing so we can imagine airy.

fanciful creations springing into full perfection from
the pen or pencil of some future artist, in words or ors, whose first inspiration came to him under "the windows of the sky' in some spacious suburban pleasure

Next hear them as they descant on the delights of Japan:

"On the ten national helidays the people of Tokio, without distinction of class, seek recreation in the many playgrounds of the capital, taking particular delight in display of chrysanthemums, the peontes, the lotus, and, particularly, the cherry blossom, which is one of their favorite flowers. On such occasions the workshops are descrited, and the people, without distinction of age or ex turn out en masse to witness the grand floral display public grounds. Here they revel in healthful recreation and enjoyment. The feast of the anniversary of the coronation of their first Emperor, who reigned twenty els centuries ago, and which occurs on the lith of Peb ruary, is kept up with great enthusiasm."

And how gorgeous they are in their tre nendous outburst about a zoölogical garden:

"A park system that failed to include a sollogical garen would be wanting in the most essential requisite For a large number of visitors, an exhibition of such s haracter has an interest that surpasses every other The young never tire of it, the liliterate are captivate by it, the student seeks therein a verification of th knowledge acquired from books, and the busy man and foreign lands, as it were, to our gates; it calls up strange scenes and unfamiliar landscapes; for who can look pon a herd of camels without sceing, in his mind's eye background of desert sand, or at polar bears, swing ing like pendulums from side to side, without think-ing of the frozen solitudes of the Arctio circle. A thoroughly supplied menagerie, classified and arranged so as to include not only the rare animals from fereign countries but the fanna of our own land, would be a most valuable feature. Such a department should be made sufficiently comprehensive to embrace, if possi ble one specimen, at least, of each variety, with the same and habitat inscribed noon its cars, and large and may disport themselves as in their native forests, to their own loy and that of the spectators."

It is evident that the Commissioners who could write and sign such flapdoodle as this has not only entirely disappeared, but so were not infallible; and it becomes quite probable that the reforms contemplated by Senator Ives will be found judicious and beneficial. Certainly there can be no harm in looking into the matter, and Mayor GRANT's opinion is entitled to respectful and favorable examination.

Brother Bowen Wept.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Hon. HENRY C. Bowen, was one of the distinguished visitors to Washington on inauguration day. He went not only to testify his joy at the return of the Republicans, but to hear and perpend Gen. HARRISON'S address. It is Mr. Bowen's patriotic custom to celebrate Independence Day at his park at Woodstock with a solemn and a joyful noise, a custom as well known as the equator. He invites and imports orators, statesmen, divines, generals, poets, philosophers, and colebrities of various assorted sizes, to read or speak pieces for the delectation of his guests and the improvement of mankind. The thunders of the Woodstock annual park of eloquence roll around the world. And Brother Bowen is always looking for new attractions, specialties, and acts to be added to his Woodstock megatherian concatenation of Fourth of July talent. What was more natural than that he should make a trip to Washington, availing himself at once of excursion rates and the opportunity of hearing an address by a possible Woodstockian? For as all roads lead to Rome, so are all leaders, great talents, successful spouters, high muckamucks, and big chiefs ultimately, if not sooner, corralled by Brother Bowen and led in triumph to his Though for the past fifteen years the annual lion show, and there exhibited to make a pational holiday.

Brother Bowen has, of course, had his eye upon Gen. HARRISON ever since last sum-A candidate for the Presidency is pretty sure to be called to Woodstock. A President even if he be only the President of a one-horse college, is sure to be called to Woodstock. The inauguration gave Brother Bowen a chance to meet Gen. HARRISON and Brother Bowen went. He listened to the inaugural, and his joy was unbounded. He sent to his paper a despatch tingling with enthusiasm and recording some effects of

" It has been my privilege to hear other President opinion that never since the immortal Washington dressed the people 100 years ago, has any President ouched the hearts of the people as President HANALSON has on this occasion. Tears of gratitude were seen in all directions, while the wast multitude present gave vent to their for by such cheers as probably never were heard before in the city of Washington."

Brother Bowen omits to mention that in honor of the day he had put on his strongest spectacles. The tears in question fell from the sky, but he forgot all about his eightdollar hat, and was so carried away by his own enthusiasm that he imagined the drops which trickled down the cheeks of the sonked thousands to be emotional expressions from their lachrymal ducts. Earlier in the day the optical illusion of his spectacles made him mistake the forehead of the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED, who had just lifted his hat to cheer, for the glittering dome of the Capitol. But although Brother Bowen's eyes deceived him, it was because they were with his heart, and that was far away in Woodstock, and weeping with joy to think of the noble specimen he was to add to his collection. The inaugural was good, but Brother Bowen was better. He had found another treasure.

We shall await Gen. HARRISON'S speech at Woodstock with some impatience.

Drowning Error in Red Ink.

Lake Glazier has impudently turned up again. The Minnesota lawmakers were astounded last week to find it staring at them on the map in their new Legislative Manual. They lost no time in asking Secretary of State Mattson to explain why he had exhumed this ancient and unsavory fraud. Mr. Marrson triumphantly exhibited the official railroad map of the State, on which Lake Glazier appears in all its beautiful proportions. If Mr. MATTSON could not base his map upon an official map of the State, he begged to be informed where he should apply for the truth.

Then the Railroad Commissioners were caked to rise and explain if any family ties or other influences incited them to advertise the peculiar discovery of Capt. GLAZIER, otherwise known as the modern Columbus.

The Commissioners replied that when their map was preparing, the geographer in charge was instructed to be sure to include 'all the latest discoveries." He dumped in the GLAZIER fraud along with other innova- HARRISON wears a perfect poem in steel springs tions. When the second edition was issued, the publishers were ordered to wipe out every vestige of Lake Glazier. They forgot instructions, and the lake still continues to figure as the source of the Mississippi.

The lawmakers of Minnesota at once deelded that, whereas wounded Error is lifting its hateful head again, it must be promptly crushed beneath an iron heel. They therefore bought a stamp, and ordered that Lake Glazier be overwhelmed by such a deluge of red ink that even GLAZIER himself cannot recognize it. As his name on the maps is spread over a large part of that region, the whole of Lake Itasca is likely to be involved in the catastrophe.

When an inaccuracy becomes rooted in the

arination. Of course we snear at such 'mythological | Golden City still flourishes on our maps of western Colorado, though it is a misprint for Goblin City, so called because of the fantastic shapes of the columnar rock masses in this inhospitable region. Another ludicrous blunder still lingers in one of our most pretentious atlases. The cartographer was told to consult all the authorities and make a splendid map of Africa. In Burron's travels he found Lake Rukwa, and carefully laid it down in his map. Then he opened THOMSON'S book and discovered Lake Hukwa, which he snugly stowed away on his map close beside the other lake. Both BUBTON and THOMSON had in view the same sheet of water, but our atlas still keeps its twin lakes on inspection, glistening under the tropical sun in the mountains east of Tangan vika.

A Postmaster Primary.

An interesting election, which might be called a Postmaster primary, was held last Thursday night by the Republicans of Winchester, a Massachusetts town not many miles from the Gilded Dome and blessed by the presence of many of the solid men of Boston. The election was ordered by the Republican Town Committee. It was held "for the purpose of suggesting a candidate for Postmaster," but the Republican Town Committee had been assured by high authority that the choice of the meeting would be sure of appointment. Whether Mr. WANA-MAKER or Gen. HARRISON gave this comfortable assurance is not known.

The proceedings took on a flash of interest from the appeal of a gentleman who had voted for Fisk for President, but whose heart was true to the rest of the Republican ticket, to be allowed to have a voice in the selection of Winchester's next Postmaster. This Dry was promptly spilled into the soup, and the balloting began. The success ful candidate was a Civil Service Commission graduate, a clerk in the Boston Post Office. It is interesting if not amusing to find the Republicans selecting candidates for Federal appointment from Republican officeholders under a Democratic Administration. We venture to say that when the Democrats come into power again they will not find in office many Democrats to promote. The epoch of altruistic politics will not come again.

The Winchester plan of selecting Postmas ters by a town caucus of the party in power has its good features. It seems a useful way of showing a President what candidate for Postmaster he should appoint if he wants to please the majority of his party in any given town. The State Committee and the Senators and Representatives in Congress could hardly afford to oppose the wishes of the Town Committees and the caucuses. The Postmaster primary may yet develop into a great American institution.

But how shocking it must be to the cranks who talk about the stn and shame of making the offices the spoils of political warfare, to see those spoils parcelled out by a mere majority vote of a party caucus!

The Argonauts of Eighty-nine.

The accounts of some of the scenes in the Lower California gold fields recall those of forty years ago. The rush of fortune seekers from all quarters, the abandonment of work on a railroad because the laborers started in a body for the mines, the enormous prices for provisions in the mining camps, the rise in the rates for transportation, sound like the old story retold.

As the new gold fields are near Ensenada, which is reached by steamer from San Diego and is not very far from the boundary line, many Americans have already gone there to try their luck. This circumstance is not wholly promising for peace, as our adventurous countrymen may not be willing to submit to the restrictions of Mexican laws and ways. Some difficulty has already been encountered in the collection of customs duties at the boundary from Americans attempting to cross with their teams contain-

ing goods of various sorts. One result of this mining fever will be the increase of the American population in this part of Lower California, and in due time that increase may have political results.

The Administration is far from teething time as yet, but it is already old enough to

show what its disposition is. One of the reasons for the Mugwump affection for Mr. CLEVELAND and one of the reasons for his weakness as the candidate of his party was his inclination to kick at the advice of Demogratic Senators and Representatives in regard to appointments to office. He relied too much upon himself and too little upon them. Gen. HARRISON seems to have absorbed wisdom by gazing upon the unfortunate experiments of his predecessor. The Washing-

"The President has indicated in an unmistakable nanner that it is his intention to recognize the Senators and Representatives from the several States and re ceive their recommendation in the distribution of patronage, regardless of personal friends. He looks upon the members of Congress as the representatives of the States chosen by the people, and considers that they should be more familiar with the qualifications of can didates and public preferences in their several districts than any unauthorized person may be, and he will also save himself from a great deal of annoyance by receiv ing the views of the members of Congress through the heads of departments in his Cabinet, whose recom-mendations for appointments will be final."

This is the old-fashioned way. It is the way most offensive to the Mugwumps, but those sons of calamity do not as yet understand what has befallen them. Even the New York Times falls to apprehend the significance of its own despatch from Washington:

The President is himself the authority, however, for the statement that he will be guided by the recom mendations of the heads of departments and the Repub lican Senators and Representatives."

The old-fashioned style of politics is to be revived by the Republicans. The Democrats will follow the Republican example when they get into power again.

New Hampshire votes to-morrow on the question of putting prohibition in the State Constitution. In another column we print a letter giving an intelligent view of the prospects of the amendment. Massachusetts will come next, and then probably Pennsylvania will follow. The delusion that the cause of temperance can be promoted by tinkering the State Constitution will probably survive until the experiment has been tried in every State of

The great bustle manufacturing industry of America is now getting its full share of protection and encouragement. The bustle policy of the new Administration seems to be no ballway, balting affair. A manufacturing company in Marion, Iowa, advertises the fact that Mrs. and cream satin presented by them to her, and for which they hold her receipt dated Feb. 11. A bustle architect in Shelbyville, Indiana, publishes a letter of acknowledgment and thanks from Mrs. Hausison's Secretary. This second bustle is described as "of medium size, covered with fine white satia. and it is a work of art." A Connecticut artist announces that he has received from Mrs. Hanusson " a most graceful acknowledgment" and letter of thanks for the most wonderful bustle ever constructed by human skill. It is of "blue satin, trimmed with rich lace. and furnished with gold mountings, all of the metal parts which are exposed being of gold. It will be remembered that the interests of the American bustle figured to some extent in the last Presidential canvass. Probably this willingness to accept bustles by the wholesale maps, it is like pulling a molar to get it out. | does not signify a general disposition on the

part of the present occupants of the White House to take in, with thanks, whatever gifts enterprising tradesmen may choose to send, for advertising purposes.

An important item in the Sundry Civil bill as enacted was one of \$100,000 for the publica tion of the Rebellion Records. The object of this greatly increased appropriation is to complets within five years the entire work, by the employment of additional cierical or other assistance. There is also a provise that the preparation and publication of the remainder of the records shall be done by a board of three persons, one an army officer and the other two "civilian experts." all selected by the Secretary This arrangement, of course, arises out of the investigation of the Anderson Caralry matter and the DYER letter, and it proceeds on the theory that such a board will be more likely than a single officer to guard against the introduction of matter not official. The special committee that reported upon this subject recommended the appropriation of \$100,000 a year for four successive years, so that the work will be costly.

Foreign residents of China apparently have one valuable resource when they are threatened with the abuse of a hostile moh They may sew pigtatis in their hats, don the dress of the country and become Chinese themselves to some extent, and the result will have a tendency to mollify the passions of the crowd. Mr. Horsburgh, describing his recent journey 1.500 miles up the Yang-tze River, put on Chi nese attire, including the pigtail, and not the least advantage of his new costume was the fact that it enabled him to travel first 1,000 miles for \$17, while the fare for foreigners on the same boat was \$70. Nobody mistook him for a Chinese, but he seemed to be regarded as an adopted fellow titizen entitled to all the rights and privileges. including cheap living, of a glorious country, We have reason to know in our own land that John is deeply prejudiced in favor of the light and siry attire he brings over with him.

A PROBLEM FOR SECRETARY PROCTOR Will He Revoke His Predecessor's Aldede-Camp Order !

WASHINGTON, March 10 .- Five months after Secretary Endicott took charge of the Department he issued an order which changed the regulations in regard to staff appointments, that limit to four years the time during which any officer can be detached from his company, regiment, or corps to perform staff or other duty. The principal change effected was that of striking out the words aides-de-camp excepted." The effect of this order was to return to their regiments, not long afterward, those sides on the staff of general officers who had already exceeded this limit of four years, and to displace others from time to time as the limit was reached. A period of at least three years of service with his regiment or corps is required to elapse before any officer thus returned again becomes available for detachment.

An effort was made by Gen. Sheridan to procure the revocation of this order, at least as far as his own staff was concerned; and next most prominent in opposition to it was Gon. Schoffeld, who took up the question in the case of Major Sanger. Secretary Endicott, however, remained firm in supporting the order, although the clause "unless assigned to special duty by the War Department," which was introduced into the regulations by the new order. enabled him to make a special provision for Major Sanger, by which he remained for a time on duty at Gen. Schoffeld's headquarters. It was then found necessary to wait until Secretary Endicott's term of office should expire before making any further effort to restore the

It is believed that Secretary Proctor will be asked at an early day to revoke the order of Secretary Endicott, known as General Orders No. 85, series of 1885. Gen. Schoffeld has now succeeded to the command of the army, and presumably holds the opinions that he expressed during the former discussion. It is true that Major Sanger has since been transferred to a staff department, and is thus permanently a staff officer, but his case was merely the illustration of a principle. The other Major-Gentration of a principle. The other Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals, commanding divisions and departments, who desired to retain staff officers with whose methods and abilities they were familiar, probably have the same views now. Gen. Sheridan, it is true, made a special plea in flavor of the exception of the Lieutenant-General commanding the army from the rule, Indeed, he expressly said that his arguments "do not apply with equal force to the staff of Major and Brigadier-Generals," because the Lieutenant General by statute has "a larger scope for the exercise of his judgment in staff appointments," and also because greater redintments," and also because greater responsibility attaches to the more exalted office, so that he should have a wider discretion in retaining as well as appointing his staff. But this latter consideration practically applies to Gen. Schoffeld in succeeding to the command of the army

of the army.

It must be very doubtful what ground Secretary Proctor would take upon the request for the revocation of his predecessor's order, lamitations have at times been established even as to the selection of aides, as, for instance, that not more than one could be taken from a regiment. A regulation also prescribes that Captains "shall not, except for urgent reasons, be detailed upon duties separating them from their companies for any considerable into "Yet at the time Secretary Endicott's order was issued two Captains serving on the staff had been absent from their commands nineteen years; two others had been absent eighteen years; two others had been absent eighteen years; three others thirteen years, and so on for shorter periods. It will therefore be urged that this was a practical neglect of existing regulations. In addition, there is the consideration that staff service in eites, which is less arduous than life on the frontier, should be secured to as large a proportion of meritorious officers as possible; and further, that it is for the interest of the army as a whole that its officers should be trained to service in staff duties as well as line, where practicable. These are the opposing views to which Secretary Proctor will need to give attention in deciding upon the relative expediency of maintaining or withdrawing the order of Mr. Endicott. The understanding has been that the matter would be presented at an early date to the new Secretary of War, so that his policy, whatever it may be, could be promptly announced, thus enabling general officers and their aides to know what to expect. of the army.

It must be very doubtful what ground Sec.

Corbuit and Material for a Moral, In the streams of the Rocky Mountains the fishermen use a light that is not governly known in the United States. It is called corbait. It is a kind of water grub, and in natural history it furnishes, like the butter-fly, some very interesting evidence in favor of the doctrine of evolution, while the close of its existence might point a moral for preachers and philosophers of opposite turns of mind. At the sandy tottom of a clear and sluggish stream it first appears as a little magget rolling along with the current. As it rolls, portions of the finest sand and atoms of wood stick to it, until it acquires a complete overcoat. With the gines substance which it has acquired in mature's store, it cuments the sand and little particles of wood around its body with marvellous shill its head and front paris are somewhat like a fly or little beetle, and it has strong claws. When its over-coat or house is finished, with all the modern improvements, it stops rolling and begins to crawl on the bottom against the current until it reaches a rock, under which it takes refuge from front and other enemies. There it remains in peace and security all through the summer. In winter it close up the front and only door of its cabin and doubtless sleeps the sleep of the just. When epring returns and the water begins to get warm, it manages to thin down the walls of its habitation, from which, of course, the water is already expelled, until it becomes sufficiently budyant to bear the tenant to the surface. Then it floats along looking like an insignificant fragment of a rotten twiz, buddenly under the rays of the sun the upper portion of this affair bursts open. It is a beat now, with one little passenger abourd—a beautiful areen fly, known by trout fishers as the "green drake." Perfectly safe in his little vessel, this green drake enjoys the sunshine. He scratches his wings with his toes, combs his hair with his fingers, and taken some long and lasy stretches. Then, as if struck with a new idea, he raises his wings, he sittles a moment to consider his future career, and at last flies off to make new acquaintances in another sphere of life. Unfortunately his want of experience on ings is too often fatal to him. His ability and propensity to walk upon the water seem to be of question able utility; but he gets there as if to look down upon the miserable world from which he came. Lost in revers and serens happiness, he floats along carelessly and then suddenly disappears in the jaws of a hungry trout, where his variegated career ends. Creeds of the Presidents.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

To sum up, there have been seven Presbyte-rians two Episcopalians, three non-classible, two Uni-tarians two Methodists, one Dutch Reformed, and one Dutchie

CHARITY FOR WRITES ONLY. The Color Line in the Charitable Institu

WASHINGTON, March 10 .- The reply of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to Senator Edmunds's resolution of last month, asking them to furnish any information in their possession concerning the exclusion of persons from any charitable institutions in the District on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, has been received. Many if not all these institutions received aid from Congress, which was one reason why the inquiry was made. The Commissioners sent a circular to each of the charitable institutions of the District, containing a copy of the Senate resolution, and asking for the policy of the managers on the subject, and their answers company the Commissioners' response. The plies show, in a great majority of cases, that

managers on the subject, and their answers accompany the Commissioners response. The replies show, in a great majority of cases, that no discrimination is made, but several are either not so clear, or admit that colored applicants are not admitted.

The Secretary of the German Orphan Asylum writes that there is nothing in the constitution or regulations of the institution concerning exclusion on account of race, color, or pravious condition of servitude.

Sister Clara of St. Rose's Industrial School says they never had a colored applicant, "therefore none have been refused; but should they apply we would not feel bound to receive them, not being a regular public institution, and not having the apartments to receive them. It would not be supposed we could mix them with our young firis, who are mostly orphans from good families.

Mrs. J. Curtiss Smith, Secretary of the Board of the Washington Hospital for foundlings, in her letter says: "I have to say that this institution has never refused the admission of any foundling on account of race or color. Several applications for the admission of alleged colored foundlings have been made, but upon investigation of the cases by the Executive Committee they were rejected as incligable under our rule applicable to all admissions, whether white or black. We have to employ a number of wet nurses for the nursing children, and while we may regret the fact that any race prejudice should exist, yet we are compelled to recognize it as a fact, and it is apparent that the necessary help could not be had if it should be attempted to keep white and colored children in the same wards."

Sister Mary Vincent of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum writes: "This institution is for the white children."

Asylum writes: "This institution is for the white children."

St. Ann's Infant Asylum, says Sister Agnes Reliban, reselves Infants and children from the public authorities without distinction. "but to receive all who present themselves at our door, particularly colored, would be an utter impossibility."

Sisters of the Good Shepherd write: "No one has ever been refused admittance into our institution. Colored children have not been received, though in some of our larger houses they have a building for them."

This is signed. Sisters of the Holy Cross of St. Joseph's Asylum: "Our asylum is for male orphans. None are excluded but colored. I find from experience that white boys cannot be mixed with colored."

THE EDITOR'S TRIP.

Virginia Journalist Away from Rome His Interesting Experiences.

From the Richmond Plane We visited Charleston, West Va., recently and met the well-known Mr. S. S. Dandridge, at whose at-tractive residence we took a hearty supper. Mrs. Dandridge did all in her power to add to the enjoyment of

We mot Mrs. M. A. Snyder, who made us welcomet sleo Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Anderson. Mr. A. O. Davis has an attractive barber shop at 252 Kanawha street. Calling into the State Pribune office, we found the rental Mr. Reberns energetic as ever. Mr. J. M. Harle-wood's attractive barber shop which was burnt out, has been repaired, and is more attractive than ever. We left for Nuttailaburg, where we met Muss Bertha Morton of Pomeroy, Ohio, who has been teaching here. We met Miss Vente Starke of the same place, who was teaching at Stone Cliff. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Claiton were happy over the addition of a fine girl to the family. Charley Scott injured his hand in the mines. George W. Perkins has been sick for several weeks. The Rev. R. J. Perkins preached an able sermon on Sunday. The congregation was bathed in tears. John Hughes presented the elder with a fine hat. He was made happy Howard Beverly, at Caperton, was charged with stealing Jim Williams's black clothes. He cursed him and ran him into the river. He was heard to call "Oh.

Lord" and it is supposed that he was drowned. Wil-liams left for parts unknown.

We dined at Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Cox's at the latter place in company with the Rev. R. J. Perkins. We dired at Mrs. Mary E. Green's residence. We met A. T. Dickerson, the Rev. J. Hatter and wife, A. Lockett, Harry Brown, George Allen, George Clayton, Lewis Hagland, Mrs. Mary E. Green, Jos. Mitchell, Henry C. Price.

R. D. Robinson, John Hughes. We visited Alderson. R. J. Taylor made us comforta-ole. He conducts an attractive restaurant. R. T. N. Smith also added to our pleasures. We visited the Hap tist Church, of which; the Rev. M. A. Dver has been re vices. We took a part in the proceeding.

Two Partings.

From the Philadelphia Record.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Of all the tender and sarful farewells to Mrs. Cleveland the prettiest was that of Secretary Boyard. Just as the train was about to start yesterday he said to her, with his courtly bow "Good by. You brought nothing but sunshine with you

m the Philadelphia Time The parting between Mrs. Cleveland and her favorite

iderney cow is said to have been affecting. Quay's Simple Programme.

Prom the Boston Herald. WASHINGTON, March 8 .- Senator Quay had to day his first interview with President Harrison since inauguration. His own idea was to turn out the Demo-crats and put Republicans in as speedily as possible. He had no doubt all self-respecting Democrats in office would tender their resignations but if they did not, within a reasonable time, unless their terms were just

From the Boston Record. What will Dr. Loring get?

The Nearest Star in the Northern Hemi sphere.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In an arti-cle, "bounding the lepths of Space" (Sunday Sus, reb. 10), the statement is made that the next neighbor of our sun is a fami star in Gygnus. Since when is it known to be nearer to the solar system than Alpha Centaur! What is its parallax and distance, and who discovered it? What symbol or designation is it known by:

The article does not say the star in Cygnus is near than Alpha Centauri, but that it is the nearest star in the northern hemisphere. It is called next neighbor to the sun with that qualification, as the context plainly shows. The star is the well-known 61 Cygni, whose parallax was first calculated by Bessel in 1832. Several other measurements have been made since then, which show that the true parallax of the star is probably about 1.4. This corresponds to a distance of forty-six mil-tions of millions of miles, or, roughly, twice the distance of Alpha Centauri.

The oldest living twins in the United States were born in this century in Philadelphia county. Their names are John and Samuel Mee, and they bear such resemblance to each other that it is almost impossible to distinguish them apart. One resides in Germantown and the other in Jenkintown. They were born on May 11, 1805. They both learned cabinetmaking, and in 1828 they opened an undertaker's establishment at the corner of Main street and Washington avenue, Gornantown, and remained there until the close of the civil war. They have long since retired from active business par saits.

Both men have married twics, both are widowers, and each has the same number of descendants. Within the past twy good health and are as active as men in the prime of life. Neither has ever used tobacco in any form or tasted of liquor. This, they claim, is the cause of their long life. Besties being the oldest twins, they believe that they are the oldest undertakers in the country and to have evened the oldest burial establishment in the United States, it dating back to 1769. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with much interest your articles on the rooster of St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn, and the indignation of the rector and parishleners thereat. I would like to inform them that it is an old custom in this country, as a rooster stood for a great many years, and may be standing still on the old south Church of Worcester, Mass, and the old spiscopal church of St. James parish of Newtown, i. i. which was erected in 1732 and is still standing had, as late as about nine years area a hand some weather while and too ter surmounting its venorable old tower, where it has kept watch and stind over the quiet things of the still work where it has kept watch and still over the old tower, and now the vane and rooster may be seen in the misseum of the long Island Historical Society, where it is carefully preserved. The rooster have always understood to be a symbol of St. Peter, and it would seem to me that now, when the revival of the antique is the fashion, it would look wall if the rooster was allowed to remain on the tower of St. Marke, it certainly would not be departing from ancient precedence in this country as well as in the old.

Bacontys, March 5.

Constant Raden. rooster stood for a great many years, and may be stand

A Deluded Magleian.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The con fession of the magician Kellar that he was humbugged by a state writing medium is refreshing, but why does he refuse to enlighten a multitude of blockheads like myself, who want to know how the trick is dene, so as not to be minde fools of any more? He says he performed it before the Seybert commismission, and esplained it to the Chairman. Why, then, war it not outcoosed to the public. Now, I have lately published a description of two sittings with a slate writing medium, and if Mr. Kellar or any other professional maxician will repeat one of those terformances as described I will pay him \$25 for the same, which is less times what the medium charges, and I sutherize the editor of The sys to give Mr. Kellar my address.

Another Shortest Poem To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: As an ad-

dition to Tax See's list of "Shortest Poems" I contribute the following, which appeared as a placard upon a store in a country town of Delaware. New Your, March S.

Good Advice for Young Men. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My advice to young men who cannot express their thoughts as fully and elegantly as they would like to, is this: "Read the editorial articles in Tue Scr for one year every merning and at the end of that time you will surprise yourself by your prefictency in conversation or other wise. IN NEW MAMPSHIRE TO MORROW

liquor as a beverage.

ment on this great moral issue.

the prohibitory amendment; while it can be

said that the Republican papers of the State

are giving an active or a tacit support to the

amendment. This division of the press, how-

ever, does not prove that liepublicans will all

the amendment. It is claimed that several

That the sale, or keeping for sale, or manufacture, alcoholic or intoxicating liquers, except cider, or a compound of which such liquer is part, to be used as beverage, is a inisdemeanor, and is hereby prohibited

Captured by a Blind Detective.

From the Boston Transcript.

then the blind man had to trust the benor of his ratrons not to give counterfeits. One day a man came to him who wanted to buy a lot of cigars, and offered a \$5 note in payment. The blind man trusted his honestr, took the \$5 blil, and gave what change was due him in silver. The blil proved to be counterfelt. Some time afterward the swindler, secure in the inability of the dealer to identify him, came back to the blind man's stand and bought a cigar.

"I should think," he said nonchaiantly to the dealer. "that you'd sometimes have counterfelt money passed on you."

dealer. "that you'd sometimes have counterfeit money passed on you."
Oh, no, "said the dealer," nobody would impose on a poor blind man like no."
'So," said the sharper. His victim had thrown him off his guard. "Evidently," he thought, "the blind man succeeded in passing the bill, and nobody discovered that it was bad till it got into the third or fourth man's hands. So here's a chance to get him again."
'Of course, "said the sharper again, aloud, "nobody would come such a game on you. By the way, I got a lot of cigars of you a while ago that were good. Got any more of the same?"
Yes, sir.

"Yes, sir."
All right. I'll take another \$5 worth."
The blind man get up like a flash and setzed him by the arms.
"So you're the man that passed the counterfeit \$5 bill on me. are you?" he exclaimed.
"Help! Thief!"

There was a crowd on the street, and the man had plenty of help to secure the swindler, who was promptly marched off to the station, where quite a cuptly of counterfeit money was found on his person.

The Oldest Twins.

From the Philadelphia Record.

The Experience of a Hotel Walter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In refor-

ence to "Seaside Pirates," I venture to express my views founded on experience. Every hotel employee in

the city is painfully aware that these articles relate un

deniable facts, but nevertheless the gentleman who made the liberal offer of \$5,000 to contribute to a chari-

made the liberal offer of \$\(\) \$\(\) \$\(\) \$\) contribute to a cluritable institution, knows perfectly well that he will never have that money to pay, as any near who would her to come forward to prove his assertions would be treated his a partiable the whole fraternity in the future. It is simply the hole manager's own fault that such evil exist. If he would occasionally pay a visit to every department, asking any employee to presence of all whether he has to pay backmall, and upon receiving an afternative reply would discharge both donor and recipient on the spot, such a course would stop that fractive most effectionity.

It will also be found a very excellent, thing to keep an eye on the condennial employees as they are cenerally the most eager to create a bitle surplus in their own treasury.

A. Watter,

Elijah's Protest.

From the Washington Critis I think the title Colonel
is so mething quite infedence,
And applying it is not inest abound.
They did not call me Colonel
What I worked upon the Johnel,
And now-well, it makes me want to say a wicked word

True to Life.

From the Burlington Free Press Popiniay-I declare, Blobson, that picture of your wifels a speaking likeness.
Blobson (gloemily)-it wouldn't be my wife if is want?

The Vote on the Probibitory Amendm

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 10 .- In pursu-Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, the Sec ance of the action of the Constitutional Con-Navy, reached his home at 144 Montague street breet lyn, at 1016 o'clock last night. He will remain vention at Concord on Jan. 11, the voters of this commonwealth will vote on next Tuesday on -Australia has just made to a project the question of inserting in the Constitution an railroad a grant of 16,004,000 acres or 20,000 acres on mile. The grant to the Pacific railroads in this courtry amounted to about 6,400 acres a mile. article prohibiting the manufacture or sale, or keeping for sale, of alcoholic or intoxicating

-The Empress of Austria carries a travel-There are six other amendments to be voted ling basket fitted up so that she is able to make seep en on, but interest centres in the prohibitory the cars. It has allver sauce pans with gold handles, and the Empress declares that she can make in it better broth than any chef can concoct. amendment. With the near approach of the election the voters in the larger cities of the

Joseph Witcher of Warren, New Re

-A pony is being daily sent up in a bal-State are almost at fever heat over the question. During the past week I have visited half a loon, and being let down by a parachuta a lo Baldwin, in London, and the Society for the Prevention of Credozen of the principal cities with a view to aselly to Animals is being agreated by auxiety to know certaining the true condition of public sentihether the pony is scared or not

What purports to be the skull of Darns

To say how New Hampshire will vote on ley, the husband whose violent death history charges upon Mary Queen of Scots has been found in an B r lish museum. It indicates that Darnley was a coarse Tuesday next is a puzzle alike to the politician and to the so-called moralist. On the face of the political situation, judging by the tone of theritie, and afflicted with a loathsome disease the press it would almost appear to be a party Russian statesmen, from Count Tolstol question. Every Demogratic paper in New Hampshire, with one exception, is opposing

down, are miding in the organization of societies for the prevention and suppression of instricty. Total absti-nesses, except from light cider and kvass, an acid drink with little alcohol, is the rule they seek to establish for too bard drinkers. -Two Engileh servants, Ann Warde and Elira Wylde, went to a raivation Army meeting on &

Sunday evening, overstayed the time when they should vote for, or that Democrats will vote against have been home, and for fear of a scolding, tied them selves together with a woollen scarf and drowned themselves in a canal. - It is told out in Indiana that in 1880 a dinner was given in Madison county, and thirteen men and at the table. Gov. Williams, who was one of the therein called attention to the fatal number, and there was considerable fun made of the superstitions.

but three of the thirteen are alive. -The use of corrugated iron for dwelling houses is now recommended, it being urged that the rould be much cheaper than houses of brick or stone Being lined with wood, they would necessarily be warn in winter, and, to have them cool in summer, the plan

the amendment. It is claimed that several theusand Democrats will vote in favor of prohibition; and it is certain that a large percentage of the Hoppidican vote in the cities and larger towns will be east against it. The investigations made by the writer satisfy him that lew Democratic votes, at least in the cities, will be east in favor of the prohibitory amendment; while the percentage of Republicans who will vote against prohibition will be large in all the towns in the State.

Both sides are confident of victory. The Prohibitionists are relying on the Church and moral influence, as also on the efficiency of the work that will be done by the women at the polis; while the opponents of prohibition are basing their hopes on the large vote that will be cast against the amendment in the towns, and also in the fact that it requires a two-hibition in the Constitution.

It can be said that a further basis of hope with the Prohibitionists is the fact that cider is expressly excepted from the prohibitory amendment, as follows:

That the tale, or keeping for sale, or manufacture, of seconds or involving parts. of the well known Indian bungalo is suggested. -Gainesville, Ga., had its first snow in two rears the other night. There was't a breath of air stir ng, and in the morning two inches of beauty covered everything. The whole town turned out to snowball and enjoy the rare sight with a degree of pleasure quite inknown to the citizens of the snow-clad North.

-In Ware, N. H., a big six-pound cat saw an owl in a tree and decided to eat it. No it scrambled up the tree, and, after a short, sharp fight, fell to the cround dead. The owl's big claws had been too much for it. The bird was captured, and was found to measbeverage, is a misdemeanor, and is hereby probabiled.

It is charged that this exception of cider, which is, as is well known, one of the of worst intoxicants, is a surject catch the farmer vote. Cider making in this State is one of the great industries of the agriculturist. It would, in deed, look like a prenounced case of sharp practice on the part of the Prohibitionists of New Hampshire. A leading citizen said to-day to the writer:

"I am assumed of the prohibitory amendment as a temperance man. It is either a farce or a fraud on the voters of New Hampshire. If it really means that hard cider is to be sold as a beverage under the Constitution, the prohibitory amendment is a farce. If it means that a deception is to be practised, and the legistature is to abolish the cider traffic, irrespective of the Constitution, it is a fraud, and should be rebused as such by the voters of New Hampshire.

It is easy to see that the Prohibitionists rely wholly on the prospect of securing a heavy vote in the country precinets. It is believed that the exception of farmers, and secure, outside of the cides, an enormous vote for the amendment.

As usual in such campaigns, pearly all the are all feet from tip to tip of its extended wings. -Boston boasts of a dog, the member of .

family where fish is always eaten on Fridays, that for some time past disappeared on Thursday evenings and was not seen again until Saturday morning. Investigaspent Friday with a family where meat was eaten on -According to a report from Sunderland,

Mass, there is a certain farmer down there in very hard luck. A flock of partridge has taken possession of his orchard and its apple buds. They are so tame that he can't drive them away with a club and, as the law won't permit him to kill them, he is at the mercy of

-They are talking of having omnibuses in London, especially for those who want to amoke when they ride. Apparently there is a Yankee in the scheme, for it is said that the vehicles will be fitted up with racks of newspapers, and also with drop-a-nickle in-the-slot machines that will deliver cigars, cigarettes tobacco, and matches.

outside of the cities, an enormous vote for the amendment.

As usual in such campaigns, nearly all the open work is done by the Prohibitionists. A strong corps of prohibition lecturers from Massachusetts, Kaneas, and elsewhere are on the stump making the stereotyped prohibition addresses, while it is expected that committees of women will be at the polls generally on election day to effect refreshments and distribute ballots. Thus far the writer has been the only speaker in the State to address an audience in opposition to the prohibitory amendment, and to give facts and statistics showing that prohibition in Kansas, as elsewhere, has been a failure.

The news of the action of the Rhode Island Legislature yesterday in voting to resubmit the prohibitory amendment to the people is having a depressing effect to-day on the Prohibitorists in this city. -The jacket which the Empress of Russia wore at the time of the railroad accident at Borki recentiv, has a hole as large as a hand torn in the left side. and the buttons have been crushed, evidently by a shock. She has ordered a duplicate of the garment, minus these reminders of her narrow escape from the Paris dressmaker who made the original

-There has been a revival of religion at Moherly, Mo., and among the conversions was that of a man who had been a very hard case. When he went forward in the church to make a profession of his faith he surprised the parson and people by handing to the former a bottle half full of whiskey and a slung shot. to said that he proposed to renounce all his evils.

the promotery amendment to the people is having a depressing effect to-day on the Prohibition is not the little state. New Hamp-blire is nominally under prohibitory legislation already, the laws being exceedingly rigid against the sale of alcoholic liquors; but they remain to a great extent a dead letter upon the statute book. In Portamouth, Nashua, Manchester, and other cities the traffic goes omitimost without any pretence of concealment. The writer yesterday was informed by a city official in Nashua that there were not less than 100 joints, or dives, in that city of 20,000 copulation.

From the foregoing it will be apparent how little of a victory for sobriety or public decay it willbe even if the profibitory amendment should be adopted; but my candid coinion is that the amendment will receive but little. If any, above one-half of the total vote, and will, therefore, fall.

W. P. T. -A newspaper in Vienna called the Schwarzych has just been suppressed for publishing the following paragraph. "Frince Radolph was assessinated formolitical reasons, and the Prince of Hesse Cassel who on the 1sth of October, to a trip from Bata vis to Singapore, jumped overboard and perished, was not means, but was the victim of a political plot."

-The latest use of photography is to make a cannon ball take a picture of its own wabblings. An arrangement something like a camera is placed in the forward end of the projectic, and when it is fired directly at the sun the light traces lines upon the sense-tive plate, from the direction of which it can be told whether the projectile has kept in one position or he wavered to and fro during its flight. The scheme

-In regard to the recent discovery that There used to be a young blind man who sold eigars at a stand on Winter street or thereabouts. Ordinarily the sales were of single eigars or small packages of eigarettes, and the dealer, being expert in the handling of coins, had no difficulty in making change. Sometimes paper money would be given him, and then the blind man had to trust the boner of his corresponding to the contraction. the glass bottles in which wine is kept cometimes affect its quality, M. Pelligot, the chemist, says that such changes are due to the action of the ingredients employed in the preparation of the glass; thus an undne admixture of lime and magnesia, which are often subestimated for sods and notesh, being cheaper, note in juriously upon wine, while it improves when the pre-portion of time does not exceed 18 or 20 per cent.

_Down in Massachusetts, not far from Sagamore, on the line of the Cape Cod ship canal is the Tupper farm. The remarkable thing about the farm is that it was purchased, or secured, or pre-empted in 1824 by the founder of the Tupperline, Thomas Tupper, who settled on the land when the place was an Indian village known as Shaum, and that his will still in existence, has kept the farm in the Tupper family, without break, for six generations. There isn's much pomp about the Tupper family, but they've get lots of pedigree.

-The Army and Navy Journal prints a letter from a naval officer, who suggests that the ancients, who knew the value of ciling troubled waters learned this method from observing the sea birds. All dabeas-ing birds, cape pigeous, petrels, and the like, eject oil from the mouth when captured. In the South Atlantie and south Pacific the writer had witnessed sea birds fleating in spaces of comparatively quiet water when the sea around was rough. The unusual amoothness of the water was evidently due to considerable quantities of oil deposited by the birds.

-Lexington, Ga., thinks that it has one of the most unique club houses in the country. It was built by the members, who reared a log hut, chinking the spaces between the logs with clay. At one end they built an enermous fireplace. The club is composed of built an enermous fireplace. The club is composed of wealthy young men, and has a weekly supper. The day before the supper a big fire is built in the fireplace, and the next evening there is a splendid bed of live coals, and on this birds, fish, possum, oysters, and other good things are cooked under the personal supervision of Solicitor-General Howard, whose success in reasing birds and plauking shad has given him an enviable

-The Paris correspondent of the Secolo of Milan reports an interview with M. Naquet, in which the Senator says. "Boulanner hash tat his back either an Arcole or a Marenge, but who knows: they may come yet. Boulanger will never renounce the rights of France to Alsace and Lorraine, but he won't declare war against Germany, because he knows that if France attacked Germany she would have all Europe against her. He will wait for Germany to begin the attack. Only one circumstance might force him out of the line of prudence, and that is a deplaration of war against Ger-many by Hussia. Then certainly he would attack Ger-many on the libine with the entire French army. The triple alliance exists still, and it would be absolute madness on our part to commence hostilities single-handed."
--W. C. Stokes of Grass Valley, Cal. a

member of the Society of California Pionears, keeps a sing saloon where the old settlers congregate. The other evening a San Francisco newspaper man was toasting his toes at the stove, an old-fashioned cooking affair, when stokes called his attention to one of th lids saying "Look at that You are an old-timer-what do you see!" It was a picture of David C. Broderick. You are right, " stokes went on. "That is a picture of Broderick, and it is a better likeness of him than are t engravings often seen. That picture has been there for years. I do not now recollent when I first noticed fits but one day I spilled some water on that lid when it was hot, the water sizzed and there was the picture of Brod-erich. I instantly recognized it, and so have all who knew him and who have seen the picture. Rubbing and a rubbing that stovelld does not diminish the plainness and distinctiveness of the likeness." The old timers who frequent blokes place have been discussing whether the pictures made on these atovolids are of spiritual origin or named by accidental stains on the iron. admire the likeness of Broderick

WHY HE DID NOT MARRY. "Your daughter's hand, dear sir, I ask." The bushful swain made bold to say. "Her own consent, already given, Gladdens my heart from day to day."

"And what," the parent sternly said. "Are prospects, that you claim as yours, Exalting rau, and whom you wed,

Above the realm of homehold chores !" "I've diteen dollars in my inside pecket. While eight a week I draw as pay."

"If that is all," pape replied. Young man, adieu, farewell, good day."